

A scattergram of wing length against tail length (Fig. 1) indicates clearly that CTNRC 53-1963 clusters with Common Rosefinch, rather than with either Pink-rumped or Beautiful Rosefinch. The wing:tail ratio was 1.5. This compares with a ratio of 1.36–1.67 for other Common Rosefinch examined (n = 29); 1.18–1.21 for the short-winged, relatively long-tailed Pink-rumped Rosefinch (n = 4) and 1.17–1.33 (n = 8) for nominate Pink-rumped Rosefinch which is somewhat intermediate.

Conclusion

The addition of Pink-rumped Rosefinch to the Thai faunal list on the basis of specimen CTNRC 53-1963 cannot be sustained. The specimen instead appears to be a small, well-marked example of Common Rosefinch. Its size and stronger markings, distinguishing it from other Common Rosefinch in CTNRC, are doubtless the reason why the record remain unquestioned for so long; nevertheless, CTNRC 53-1963 remains a closer fit to Common Rosefinch than any other rosefinch of the region.

Speculation as to the subspecific identity of this specimen is outside the scope of this note and, in view of the great variability of Common Rosefinches, may not be possible to resolve. Both *C. e. erythrinus* and *C. e. roseatus* are listed for Thailand by Deignan (1963), and the range of variation in *C. e. roseatus*, in particular, should be examined. Additionally, females of the north-east Siberian race *C. e. grebnitskii* are said to be ‘darker, greyer and browner, and more heavily streaked’ (Vaurie 1959) and might be a better fit. Indeed, P. R. Sweet (*in litt.*) thought the photographs of the specimen were a good match for *C. e. grebnitskii*.

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A correction to Penhallurick & Robson (2009)

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Penhallurick & Robson (2009) published a revision of the parrotbills (Aves, Timaliidae) in which they assigned the former *Paradoxornis paradoxus* Three-toed Parrotbill and *Paradoxornis unicolor* Brown Parrotbill to the genus *Hemirhynchus* Hodgson, 1843, in the belief that the latter was a new name for *Heteromorpha* Hodgson, 1843, not (i.e. preoccupied by) *Heteromorpha* Heubner, 1822

[Lepidoptera]; and thus that the type of *Hemirhynchus* was *Heteromorpha unicolor* Hodgson, 1843. This was erroneous, and the responsibility for the error lies entirely with me.

In fact in Blyth (1843: 1007) we read: ‘Note to p.933. Mr. Hodgson now suggests the name *Hemirhynchus* in lieu of *Temnoris*’. Since *Temnoris* Hodgson, 1841 is itself

a new name for *Suthora* Hodgson, 1837, the type of both *Temnoris* and *Hemirhynchus* is *Suthora nipalensis* Hodgson, 1837. Also, since Blyth did not report Hodgson’s comment verbatim within quotation marks, the authorship of the name should be attributed to Blyth. Thus the citation for *Hemirhynchus* should be: *Hemirhynchus* Blyth (ex Hodgson), 1843, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 12, Pt.2, p.1007. New name for *Temnoris* Hodgson, 1841; hence the type is *Suthora nipalensis* Hodgson,1837.

Hemirhynchus should be included in the synonymy of *Suthora* Hodgson, 1837, and cannot be used as proposed. That means that the correct generic name for *Cholornis paradoxa* J. Verreaux, 1870, and *Heteromorpha unicolor* Hodgson, 1843 should be the oldest available, in this case: *Cholornis* J. Verreaux, 1870, *Nouvelles Archives de la Musée d’Histoire Naturelle*, Paris, 6, p. 35. Type, by original designation, *Cholornis paradoxa* J. Verreaux, 1870. Thus the names of the Three-toed and Brown Parrotbills should be, respectively:

- *Cholornis paradoxa* J. Verreaux, 1870, **Three-toed Parrotbill**.

- Cholornis paradoxa paradoxa*
Cholornis paradoxa taipaiensis (Cheng, Lo and Chao, 1973)
- *Cholornis unicolor* (Hodgson, 1843), **Brown Parrotbill**.

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